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HONGKONG TELEGRAPH  
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# The Hongkong Telegraph

Today's Weather: Light or moderate West - Southwest winds rustling in showers. Fair with thundery showers developing late afternoon and evening.  
Neon Observations: Barometric pressure, 1001.0 mbs., 20.50 in. Temperature, 85.3 deg. F. Dew point, 78 deg. F. Relative humidity, 80%. Wind direction, V by S. Wind force, 1 knot.  
Low water: 0' in at 7.32 p.m. High water: 4 ft. 7 in at 1.55 a.m. (Saturday).

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VOL. IV NO. 177

FRIDAY, JULY 29, 1949.

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## Strike Clashes In Sydney

Sydney, July 28.—Communist-influenced extremists clashed today with police and moderate labour elements in Sydney and Melbourne.

Supporters of rival Labour Party, and Communist meetings in Sydney began fighting, and some Communist supporters were manhandled before the police arrived.

In Melbourne, 400 striking seamen and Communist supporters came to the demonstration as they surged up the steps of Parliament House. Police forced them back.—Associated Press.

## Three-Nation Atomic Energy Talks Planned

Washington, July 28.—President Truman announced today that talks would be held with the British and Canadian authorities on basic questions of long-range policy in the atomic energy field.

Mr. Truman, who made the decision to use the first atomic bomb against Japan in 1945, said: "I never want to have to use the atomic bomb again."

In his prepared statement he said: "In January, 1948, the three Governments (the United States, British and Canadian) agreed upon a modus vivendi to provide for co-operation among the three countries involving

the exchange of scientific and technical information in certain defined areas and collaboration on the matter of the raw material supply of common concern.

"These arrangements are limited in scope and direction. It is necessary to consider the future, taking into account the development made in this field by the three countries, and to maintain the status quo while this consideration takes place.

"We therefore intend to explore with the United Kingdom and Canada some of the basic questions underlying any determination of long-range policy in this field.

"These are questions on which we require further consultations with Congress following the exploratory conversations.

"These exploratory conversations do not involve making agreements with, or commitments to, the British and Canadians on these questions. They involve having talks with the British and Canadians prior to further consultations with Congress."—Reuter.

### UN CONSULTATIONS

Lake Success, July 28.—The United Nations has asked the six countries closest to the atomic energy problem to consult at Lake Success beginning on August 9, an informed source said today. The consultations will be an attempt to end the three-year impasse between East and West.

Letters calling the meeting are being sent by Byron Price, acting Secretary General, to the chief delegates of Britain, France, the United States, China, the Soviet Union and Canada.

The five nations in the majority group are expected to attend, but there is no indication whether the Soviet Union will take part.

The meeting is being called in accordance with the decision of the General Assembly in November asking the six countries to consult if further work of the Atomic Energy Committee did not produce results.—Associated Press.

## Audience Is The Show



Michele Clyne, three-year-old colleen from Dublin, is so engrossed in the sentry at the gates of Buckingham Palace and the guests arriving for the Garden Party that she is unaware she is the centre of attraction for other spectators and photographers "covering" the event. (AP Picture).

## Danger Of Direct Aggression In Europe Said Real

## DEAN ACHESON TESTIFIES ON ARMS AID PROGRAMME

Washington, July 28.—The United States Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Acheson, today told Congress: "The free nations of Western Europe, with whose security our own security is bound up, are incapable of defending themselves against a major armed attack." He was testifying before the House Foreign Affairs Committee in favour of the Administration's \$1,450,000,000 military assistance programme.

This fact, combined with the fact that "the Soviet Union today maintains the largest peacetime military force in the history of the world," made it necessary for Congress to approve the programme promptly, Mr. Acheson said.

"The combination of these two facts—a huge aggressive force on one side and admittedly inadequate defence forces on the other—has created a morbid and pervasive sense of insecurity in Western Europe," he said.

"The fear is justified. The danger is real, however much some may try to argue it out of existence."

Mr. Acheson said that the possibilities of "direct military aggression" upon Western Europe could not be ignored. He said: "When political aggression falls, as it has failed so far in Western Europe, totalitarian regimes are often tempted to gain their objectives by military means, particularly when they consider that no effective resistance is possible."

### DOOR CLOSED

Mr. Acheson said that in the light of the North Atlantic treaty and with the military assistance programme, no aggressor would dare to gamble on the possibility of provoking a total war.

He said that this common defence would cancel out the advantage which marauding nations have always had in Europe. "The advantage of piecemeal aggression, the technique of the fast accomplishment that dictators have used to absorb independent nations before and since World War II, would be nullified."

The fundamental pledge of the treaty, that an attack on one signatory will mean an attack on all closes the door to piecemeal aggression, he said.

"The gangster mind likes to gamble only on sure things. Its victims are the weak and unprepared, and it does not relish the prospect of fighting an aroused society," Mr. Acheson continued.

"An invasion of Western Europe would mean a total war in which the aggressor would be pitting its strength against the combined strength of the Atlantic Pact nations."

### PROGRAMME'S AIM

"That is a choice which no nation would make unless it believed that swift military action could gain it enough usable military potential to more than

balance the remaining forces arrayed against it.

"It is the aim of this programme to ensure that a successful, swift and comparatively effortless military action by an aggressor would be impossible and, therefore, to make the gamble too hazardous to be tempting."

Mr. Acheson said that fears that the military assistance programme might set off an international arms race or provoke the Soviet Union were groundless.

He stated: "What is proposed is not a vast increase in the armaments of Western Europe but the supplying of certain key items of arms and equipment for the very modest needs which the Europeans have already provided for in their budgets."

He said that the United States was asserting positive leadership of the free world. Failure to provide military assistance would weaken confidence in the United States and "would hearten those who seek by unrelenting pressure to wear down, overawe or overwhelm all who resist the imposition of an alien and abhorrent system."

### FUTURE COST

Mr. Acheson indicated that in the first year about \$350,000,000 would go to meet the treaty countries like Persia, the Philippines, Korea, Turkey and Greece.

Dealing with Senator Vandenberg's suggestion that the programme should be put on an interim basis, and the amount cut down, the Secretary of State insisted that the sum asked for was the minimum.

In conclusion he said that if the United States did not help these countries to rearm "the comparative cost to us in the future years of preserving our own security will be considerably greater."—Reuter.

(Continued from Page 5)

## Fighting In Korea Feared

Seoul, July 28.—A pitched battle appears imminent between at least 1,000 South Korean troops and as many North Koreans in the Kaesong area, 25 miles north of here, on the border between the Soviet-supported Northern Republic and the American-supported Southern Republic.

Last Monday, South Korean troops captured a hill 200 yards north of the 38th Parallel, and observers here expect North Korea troops to make a bid for its recapture.

General Kim Suk Won, the commander of the South Korean First Infantry Division, is reported to have said: "South Korea means to keep it."

The capture of the hill was contrary to the orders of the South Korean President, Dr. Syngman Rhee, who has forbidden South Korean troops to cross the border.

General Won was reported to have stated that the hill's capture was "absolutely necessary" for evacuation from Kaesong. Report that South Korean troops have evacuated the inhabitants from the northern section of Kaesong from the town was under fire from the north.—Reuter.

## SURPLUS ARMS FOR CHINA

Washington, July 28.—The State Department today announced the sale of nearly \$10,000,000 worth of surplus ammunition and explosives in the Pacific to Nationalist China at the lowest purchase price.

The Department said the ammunition and explosives, purchased for \$9,709,700, were located in the Marianas and Ryukyus Islands. It said that China also purchased four vessels previously for \$11,000. The original cost was \$2,450,000. It said it sold to China 13 other vessels for \$22,550, against original cost of \$328,700.

The announcement of sales to Nationalist China was contained in a long list of surplus United States equipment most of which were transferred in the last 14 months to six members of the North Atlantic pact, Mexico, 12 Latin American countries, Switzerland, Iran, Greece and the Philippines. Most of the sales were for small vessels, ammunition and spare parts of various kinds.—United Press.

### FURTHER STATEMENT

Washington, July 28.—The Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Acheson, today promised the House Foreign Committee a "further statement of policy on China within a very short time."

During testimony on the proposed arms aid for Europe, Mr. Acheson was questioned by

Republican Representative John Vorys as to when further information on the situation in China and State Department policy regarding it would be made available.

Mr. Vorys said he felt the threat of aggression by the Communists was even greater in the East than in Europe.

Mr. Acheson replied that he hoped to have a policy statement and said he would make arrangements to meet the Committee in a closed session to reveal details of Department policy in the Far East.

The Secretary told the Committee that the long-secret Wedemeyer report on China would be included in the forthcoming State Department White Paper covering the situation in the Far East. He said he wanted to lay before them "all the information we have available concerning the situation leading to development of this programme."

"We do not want you to have to take our word for any of it," he said.

Representative James Fulton (Republican) then asked: "Then are you going to give us the Wedemeyer report?"

Mr. Acheson replied that it would be included in the White Paper on China.—United Press.

### EDITORIAL

## A Great Experiment

THE news from Britain these days is dominated by the shadow of apparently insurmountable economic troubles. But occasionally, almost lost in the general gloom, there comes word of some effort or achievement which at other times would be full of encouragement. There is ground for hope, particularly, in the way in which the development of Britain's colonies is being pushed ahead. Since the war the United Kingdom has been following an imaginative and praiseworthy policy in the colonies, based on the realisation that British and colonial needs are closely bound together. The basic principle—the reliance of Britain and the colonies on each other—has led the government to combine public and private enterprise, along non-political lines, in the cause of general progress. Last month the annual report of the Secretary of State for the Colonies showed that this policy was paying dividends. The report disclosed that production was rising throughout the colonial territories, and that the establishment and development of secondary industries was progressing steadily. During 1948 the production of the colonies' biggest single dollar-earner, Malayan rubber, reached the record total of 698,000 tons. The production of sugar was above the pre-war level in all the sugar-producing colonies except British Guiana and Trinidad. A further increase is predicted for this year. The production of cotton in Uganda was one and a half times higher during 1948 than it had been the year before, and East Africa's total output was up almost 20 per cent. The report disclosed that further progress had been made with the huge Uganda

hydro-electric scheme on the Victoria Nile, which will provide power for a great expansion of East African industry. Cement plants are being built in Jamaica and Northern Rhodesia, and a scheme to produce 100,000 tons of cement a year in Malaya is under consideration. The East African groundnuts scheme, probably the most ambitious, can not yet be said to be a success, but from the beginning this has been regarded as a long-term project. Research, too, is having results, and another report, published this week, disclosed that an infallible cure for scrub typhus had been developed in Malaya. Most of this progress, is economic, rather than social and political, but progress toward responsible government cannot be made without economic advances. As the Colonial Secretary's report pointed out, the living standards of any dependency must in the long run be those it can pay for. The financial resources of most of the colonies, at any rate, are not sufficient to support industrial development and social welfare schemes. It is here that the United Kingdom helps, with grants and capital investments. The sums of money involved run into millions of pounds, and if such expenditure is to be continued the economic position of Britain herself must be stabilised, which means that the dollar gap of the whole sterling area must be closed. The colonies are playing a substantial part in this process, by supplying raw materials to Britain, and selling other products in the dollar area. The economic policies which are being applied in the colonies are bold; upon their soundness depends the success or failure of this great experiment.

## Income Tax Evaders Given Stern Warning

A warning that future prosecutions against persons for evasion of income tax will not only be met with financial penalties but will be pressed to the fullest limit which involves imprisonment, was sounded by Mr. A. Hooton, Crown Counsel, on behalf of the Commissioner of Inland Revenue, at the Central Magistracy this morning.

Crown Counsel, appearing for the prosecution before Mr. Hin-shing Lo, made application to compound charges against the manager and accountant of an old-established Chinese firm for furnishing a return under the Inland Revenue Ordinance without reasonable grounds for believing it to be true, with intent to avoid payment.

The defendants were Sheh Kun-chang, aged 51, manager of the Kum Wo Chan firm, at 71 Des Voeux Road West, first floor, and Yung Koon-kau, 51, accountant of the firm. The case first came before the court on May 19. Defendants were on bail of \$50,000 each.

The Magistrate had then reserved his decision as to whether the case should be taken summarily or for commitment. Argument had been advanced

by Counsel on both sides. At that time Mr. Peter H. S. held a watching brief on behalf of W. S. Wong, incorporated accountant, who filed the return on behalf of the firm. For the defence were Mr. V. L. D'Alton, Mr. A. J. Clifford and Mr. Y. K. Mok, instructed by Messrs C. A. S. Russ and Stewart.

In making his application this morning, Crown Counsel explained the charges and went on to say that, after considerable deliberation the Commissioner of Inland Revenue had seen fit to compound the offences for a total sum of \$75,000, which had been paid by the accused to the Treasury.

"The tax evaded, when matters were finally sorted out, was \$23,335," he said. "There were, however, have paid, a sum of rather more than three times the amount which they would have had to pay if their returns had been correct in the first place."

### OVER THREE TIMES

"The compounding is just over three times the evaded tax and that, in the view of the Commissioner of Inland Revenue, on the facts of this case, is a heavy penalty," said Mr. Hooton.

"The Commissioner of Inland Revenue wishes to point out that these offences should, by any person or persons, against the Inland Revenue Ordinance are, in fact, serious offences and they are liable to extremely heavy penalties for evasion of tax, should it be possible, in the worst possible case if it is tried at the Criminal Sessions, for a person to get imprisonment for three years and be fined \$10,000 and in addition have to pay three times the evaded tax," said Crown Counsel.

Mr. Hooton added that it was possible that up to now the public were not income tax conscious. The provisions were new and only came into force in 1947, and it might not be generally known that evasion of tax was an extremely serious matter.

### FIRST PROSECUTION

In compounding this case, said Mr. Hooton, the Commissioner had been influenced by the fact that this was the first prosecution and felt that a strong warning to people would deter them from evading or attempting to evade tax.

Mr. Hooton said that he did not think it was necessary to go into the merits of the case, there might have been mitigating circumstances in this particular case.

## S'hai Workers Release Employers

Shanghai, July 28.—Editor Randall Gould of the Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury, and Charles Miner, manager of the C. V. Starr enterprises in Shanghai, were released by the new paper's employees today after being held in Mr. Miner's office for 29 hours.

The Post and Mercury, which ceased publication on June 15, is one of the properties of Mr. Starr, of New York.

The two men were released after a visit by the Communist Labour Board and a Whangpoo police delegation. After the delegation left, the workers agreed to begin final negotiations on severance pay. Previously the workers had insisted that the newspaper had closed illegally and must be reopened.

Another Starr spokesman said the settlement covered additional wages for June plus a settlement of wages for July, with the July pay being considered a part of termination pay. The amount of termination pay was still to be decided.—Associated Press.

## Bearded "Vikings" Land In England

Broadstairs, Kent, July 28.—Commemorating the invasion of Britain by the Vikings (forebears of the modern Danes) 1,500 years ago, 63 stalwart, bearded Danes arrived here today in a replica of a dragon-prowed Viking ship.

They had rowed the slim, 32-oared vessel across the North Sea in 10 days.

The "warriors," who were wearing Viking-horned helmets, leapt ashore waving swords, spears and battle axes.

The Saxon warriors of England—dressed in skins—lined up to meet the Vikings. They carried a large cauldron of mead—aged-old British drink made of honey. From this cauldron they served the Danes.

Thousands of holiday makers lined the beach and cliffs to see the arrival of the Danes. The bearded "Vikings" found that for fierceness they could hardly compare with a British holiday crowd.

As the 33 disguised, husky Danes, sprang on the beach, thousands of holidaymakers broke through the barricades and swarmed the official reception committee.

Prince George of Denmark was swept back by the surge and found himself in the middle of a milling throng. Also isolated were the mayors and leading officials of local councils.

The press seats were overrun and tripped under thousands of feet. Newspaper cameramen were pushed out of the way.

The Danes in the horned helmets of their ancestors, were hungry and tired. For miles they had had to row vigorously against a choppy sea and a stiff wind. They still had enough energy to try to make friends with the children. But the beards were too much for the laddies.

As they felt themselves lifted in brawny arms, their terrified shrieks and the howls of angry mothers almost drove the "Vikings" sheepishly back to sea.—Reuter.





## THE WEEK-END JOINT

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"Fine!—then I'll ALWAYS order early in the week—it will save me so much time on Saturdays. What do you suggest for this week-end?"

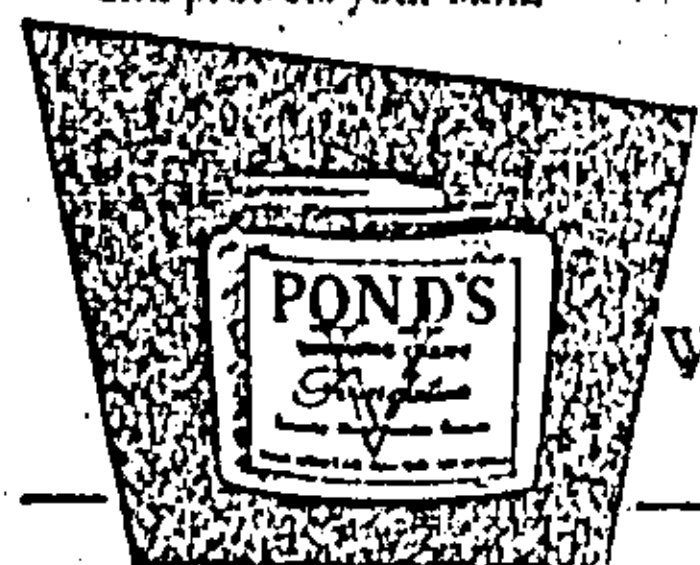
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# WOMAN SENSE

## London club will boost fashion trade

TO put London in the forefront of the fashion world, a Fashion Industries Club is to be set up in Brook Street, Mayfair, W. It will undertake the entertainment of foreign buyers and provide them with a nation-wide network of contacts in British fashion production.

Though it has the moral support of the Government, it will be run as a private enterprise by representatives of leading textile and fashion industries.

Says the secretary, Mr. Hugh L. Robinson, of Ludbrook Square, Kensington, W.: "If we are to encourage foreign buyers, we must receive them in the right way."

"The club will not try to compete with hotels, but will welcome visitors in attractive surroundings, offer them good food and above all save time for them by providing immediate information about

any merchandise which interests them."

Membership of the club is open to anyone connected with the British fashion trade. It is not intended to benefit big industrialists only; by providing a meeting place where they can form new contacts, exchange ideas and entertain possible clients, it also sets out to assist those in business in a small way.

### Club Staff

There will be six entertainment rooms, and meals will also be served on a garden terrace. Club staff will be hand-picked, and will wear dresses and uniforms of the latest designs.

As soon as proposed extension of the premises allows, there will be a secretariat where guests and members will be able to deal with correspondence, as well as a limited amount of sleeping accommodation.

"To make it a really earning house, only the best will

do," said Mr. Robinson. "We intend to make it the best."

### Opens in Spring

The chairman of the club is Lord Hollenden, chairman of I and R. Morley Ltd. Among the directors are Viscount Templeton, Lord Barnby, Mr. Cleveland Myers, Mr. Norman Hartnell and Mr. J. Steinberg.

The club will open early next spring.

(London Express Service)

## A Child At The Doctor's

By G. CLEVELAND MYERS, Ph.D.

ALL sorts of needless emotional sufferings, with repercussions lasting for years, attend and follow the removal of a young child's tonsils. Sometimes the doctor or nurse has not been skilful in dealing with the child as a person. More often the parents have not.

Properly preparing a child from two to five or six emotionally for a tonsilectomy is a great work of art and there are some mothers who are very successful at it. Often the physician and nurse aid her in this achievement.

### Tonsils Removed

On the advice of the physician our three children all had their tonsils removed. When the eldest was three, Mrs. Myers and I didn't know much about such problems. But we supposed the physician and nurse would be humane. I took the child to the hospital while Mrs. Myers stayed at home with the baby.

I had kept the little lad happy and, in good faith, had ignorantly promised to stay right with him. Suddenly the nurse appeared, snatched the child from my arms and commanded me to stay where I was. Naturally, the youngster screamed and continued to do so till the ether stilled him. It was the hardest ordeal, I think, that I have ever endured, and even worse for the poor child. It was the first time I had failed him and "deceived him" (as he supposed).

### Prepared

Well, for weeks and months that child would wake up screaming one or several times a night.

When the next child went for her tonsil operation it was very different. The physician and nurse understood little children. Together with us parents they helped plan the whole matter so there would be no emotional catastrophe. Calmly the child was told what to expect. When she returned home from the hospital she told her playmate of the wonderful time she had had and the playmate began begging her mother "to take me to the hospital to have my tonsils out."

### Equally Successful

With the third child the emotional preparation was equally successful. I recall his waving and smiling as I left him at the door of the operating room and his asking the doctor about the "thing" being put over his nose, but not quite finishing before he was "out." All his references to the experiences later were made with apparent pleasure.

## FIRST-TIME MANNEQUIN



## Matchmates



PICTURED here is Miss Tatiana Preston, 20-year-old daughter of Mr. Thomas Preston, former British Minister in Lithuania, and his Russian-born wife, Miss Preston was born in Vladivostok, spent her childhood abroad. Recently she made her first appearance as a West End mannequin.

She wore a black dinner dress with velvet bodice, full skirt of net, Juliet cap to match. Later she will wear this dress for a concert in which she sings at the Belgian Institute. She is a soprano.

Music runs in the family. Her father composed two ballets.

(London Express Service)

## 'DANGER SIGNS' IN MIDDLE AGE

By HERMAN N. BUNDESEN, M.D.

AS we grow older, most of us can add years to our life as well as life to our years. And it is not a chore either. But we must always bear in mind that when people reach 45 years of age, unless they take proper care of themselves, they will soon begin to show symptoms due to the "wear and tear" of living. How a person takes care of himself after the age of 45, both physically and mentally, will be an important factor in determining whether the later years of life will be healthy and happy, or marred by chronic sickness.

Perhaps the most important part of this care during and after middle age is to have a regular check-up once every six months by the doctor. Such a check-up will help to bring to light such disorders as damage to the kidneys, diabetes, or liver disease, which, with proper treatment, can be kept under control, if not cured.

### Danger Signs

There are a number of danger signs which indicate that all may not be well. For example, the sudden development of constipation, diarrhoea, or any abnormal discomfort, such as sickness at the stomach, may be signs of stomach and bowel conditions which should have prompt investigation. By being on the lookout for these danger signs,

and then consulting the physician at once, disorders may be detected in their beginning and promptly relieved.

Overweight becomes particularly hazardous after middle age. The extra weight puts an unnecessary burden on the heart, blood vessels, and kidneys. There is no doubt that persons who keep their weight normal can expect a longer and healthier life.

Emotional upsets, worry, anger, and fear are all harmful. They not only are a strain on the nervous system but may be contributing factors in physical disorders. Middle-aged or older persons should try to develop the habit of taking things less seriously.

### Breakdowns Occur

Many middle-aged persons seem to forget that during this time of life most of them do not do as much as they could in their earlier years. They try to keep up with young persons and, as a result, breakdowns occur. The best thing to do is to take things easy, avoid rushing, get to bed a little earlier and, if possible, take a short nap during the middle of the day.

There is no need to worry about growing old, because worry will do no good. However, by taking proper care of yourself, you can delay the aging process.

## Popular Combination



By VERA WINSTON

THE FREQUENTLY encountered but never uninteresting combination of sun-dress and bolero jacket is carried out here in gaily striped cotton, rose, green and white. The dress has a snug bodice with a cummerbund top with stripes going crosswise. The skirt is gathered in front and gored at the back, the stripes are in vertical formation.

## Sunbeams Trapped To Heat House

DOVER, MASS.

A HUNGARIAN scientist trapped sunbeams to heat her house this past winter and kissed goodbye to furnace chores and high fuel bills.

Attractive, blonde Dr. Maria Telkes found her "solar house" comfortable, even in a zero weather. It cost about \$20,000—including \$3,000 for the solar heat unit.

Although the unusual, open winter was not a good test, Dr. Telkes thinks solar heating is ideal for southern New England. Dr. Telkes lives in the house weekends with relatives, Dr. and Mrs. Anthony Nemethy, who are full time occupants.

### Heat Distribution

The furnace-free home is a private project designed so that the average sunshine will equal average heat requirements in winter.

The heating unit is built into the roof. This is mostly glass over an 800-foot square black metal sheet. Glauber's salt, melted under the rooftop sunshine, sends warm air to "heat bins" through the five-room house. Each bin serves two rooms through registers or heat outlets.

Dr. Telkes, an associate researcher in metallurgy at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, estimated the solar heating would warm the house through 10 sunless days. She said this section's longest sunless stretch in the last 10 years was six days.

She reported the only current problems in the "solar house" were drafts around doorills and floors that dry slowly after mopping. On the other hand, the system costs almost nothing to operate, and it gives even heat with no "overheated" spots.

"But," she advised, "in and around Boston is about as far north as you can go to build a solar house."

### How To Trap The Rays

M.I.T.'s solar energy conversion committee is experimenting along that line, too. Their solar house is on Memorial Drive, Cambridge. They catch the sun's heat through many-paned sloping windows on the roof. And they use water instead of Glauber's salt to store and distribute the heat.

The sun-warmed water is pumped into a 1,200-gallon storage tank, then circulated to room-heating ceiling panels.

Engineers plan to keep the house at 65 degrees at all times. But they have supplementary electric heating units to help out in cold, sunless weather. The house is insulated and has thick curtains on the double-paned windows.

Telkes' solar house was constructed recently and the engineers said it was too soon to draw any conclusions on how it will work out.—Associated Press.

## Beauty With Your Daily Tub



A little scented bath softener poured in the tub while the water is running, adds a luxury touch to your daily bath. Use other bath accessories, too.

By HELEN FOLLETT

CLEANLINESS, of course, is the first beauty law. The daily bath has even greater cosmetic value than some of those fragrant toiletries that a woman lugs home from the pulchritude parlour. These items contribute toward good looks, they smell sweet, they are nice to play with. But if the results of their application are to be extra splendid, the daily bath should be a part of the beautifying programme.

Bath accessories have a strong appeal; salts or tablets, a perfume and soften the water, lotions to be frictioned into the flesh afterwards to keep the surface satin smooth, dusting powders to be applied if the skin is chafed. Lovely luxuries, well worth the price. Whether you are a tub or a shower-bather, a good bath is just so you use plenty of soap and a brush with firm bristles to remove dead skin scales that are ever-present. The bath of greatest comfort is the warm one, neither hot nor cool, a little above body heat. It relaxes that tired feeling, takes the kinks out of

sharpened-up nervous system, brings a delicious sense of relaxation. It sometimes cures a headache and chases away the fitters. It calms and soothes. Its length may be limited by nothing but the time at one's disposal. Cold baths have their place—plunge, shower or sponge—and their effect is tonic and invigorating. Their special value is to open sleepy eyes in the morning, "help one to start the day's activities. They have no cleansing effects. If the day is hot, and one would cool off, the tepid bath is better. There is a reaction from a cold bath and friction that may make a healthy person even warmer.

Every beauty quester should realize that frequent-bathing is necessary for health and well being. The skin is an important organ of elimination, cannot be rid of its waste products unless the surface is clean. The condition of the complexion is dependent upon the state of the skin feeling, takes the kinks out of all over the body surface.



## Let's Eat

BY IDA BAILEY ALLEN

## The Great American Snack

A NEW vegetable soup for "Madame" exclaimed the Chef, as I entered the test-kitchen.

Are you going to serve these potato chips with it?"

If you like, Madame, but I have already used some chips in the soup."

"I don't understand, Chef. You mean you're making vegetable soup with potato chips in it, as an ingredient?"

"Out, Madame. Let me explain. I am using the idea of a Mexican vegetable soup, which calls for very thin wheat wafers fried in deep fat. But instead of the wafers, I am using the potato chips. In my opinion, Madame, the potato chip is the great American snack."

### Substantial Soup

"Very good, Chef, and unusual, too. This soup is substantial enough for the male diet at luncheon, or for a simple dinner when there isn't much meat."

"That's one reason why I choose this soup for today; we are having chili con carne. In this soup I used not only 2 cups of the broken potato chips, but also a cup of leftover cooked rings of summer squash, a cup of sliced cooked carrots, and about 3/4 cup cooked peas I had in the refrigerator. Then there were also left the bones from the roast chicken which I made up very quick into a quart of chicken stock in the pressure-cooker. And as the soup calls for grated cheese, I took the leftover cheese rinds I have saved and grated off the cheese. So we have a good Mexican style soup from the leftovers."

"To put together I spread a layer of the potato chips in a kettle. I sprinkle with grated cheese. Then I put over this a layer of the vegetables, which I first mixed together and heated. Then I put over the vegetables, more of the broken potato chips and cheese, and then more vegetables. On top some chips and cheese. Over this I poured the boiling hot chicken stock. Et voilà!"

### Crisp Potato Chips

"Now, Madame, there are two points about this soup. 1. Be sure the potato chips are crisp. If they are not, heat them in the oven. 2. Serve the soup as soon as it is put together. And you can have extra potato chips served with it on the side."

"Well, Chef, this is really something different. Not only a new kind of soup, but a new way of using potato chips and utilizing the broken bits. Now

for the rest of the dinner. With the chili con carne may I suggest brown rice for a change?"

"Out, Madame. And we will have a tossed cabbage and green salad, also from the leftovers—all ends and odds of the vegetables that are in the crisper—the watercress, romaine, radishes, a few young spinach leaves and a slice of cabbage. And I shall put a soupcon of garlic in the dressing. For the dessert I have planned a coconut pudding which is Mexican style."

"Chef, let's have a chocolate chiffon pie."

"But, Madame, is that Mexican?"

"It's as Mexican as anything. Chocolate was first used in Mexico. The old Emperor Montezuma enjoyed it, and I'm sure he would have loved your chocolate chiffon pie, with a little coconut on top."

### Dinner

Vegetable Soup Potato Chips  
Chili con Carne  
Brown Rice  
Tossed Cabbage and Greens

Chocolate Chiffon Pie  
Coffee or Tea Milk (Children)

All Measurements Are Level  
Recipes Serve Four

### Chili Con Carne

Pick over 1 lb. dry kidney beans. Cover with boiling water. Let stand 30 min. Add 1 1/2 tsp. salt. Then boil until tender, about 1 1/2 hrs., or pressure-cook 35 min. Half an hr. before the beans will be done, melt 2 tbs. butter or margarine in a good-sized skillet; add 1 peeled large onion, minced fine, 1 seeded and cored green pepper minced, 3/4 c. chopped celery, and 1 lb. chopped raw beef, veal, or a combination of veal or lean pork and beef. Fry until the meat begins to brown and the vegetables are quite soft, about 10 min. Add 2 tsp. chili powder and 1/2 tsp. salt. The veg. should be perfectly evaporated from the beans. Add the meat mixture, and 1 (No. 2) tin solid pack tomatoes. Cover and simmer at least 30 min. to blend the flavours. Serve with brown rice.

### Boiled Brown Rice

Bring 4 1/2 c. water to a rapid boil. Add 1 1/2 tsp. salt and 1 1/2 c. unwashed brown rice. Stir until boiling rapidly. Cover, reduce the heat to boiling, and let it simmer, and boil 45 min. The liquid should be absorbed. Serve as is."

### Trick Of The Chef

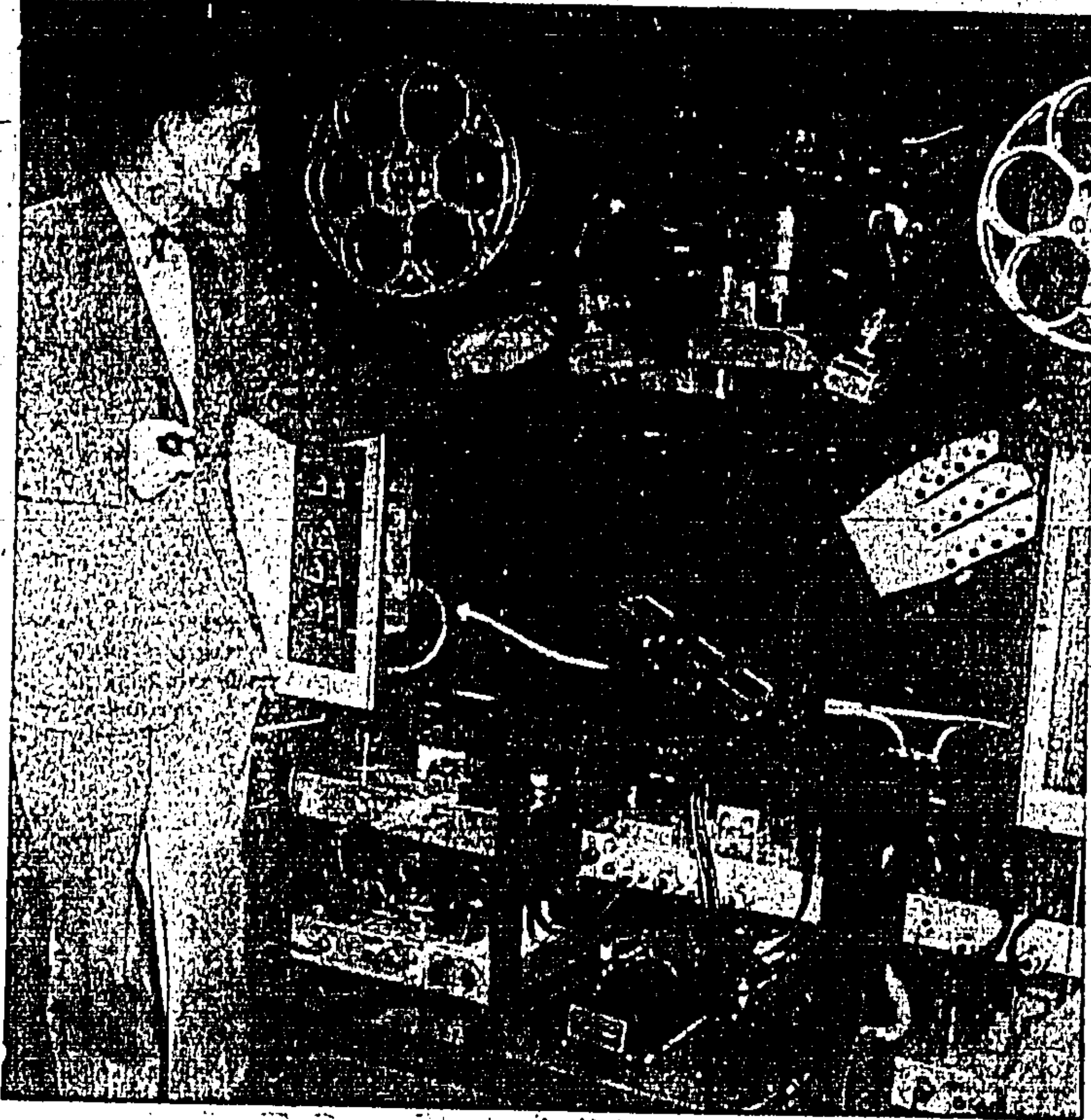
To be sure egg whites will whip fast and stiff, let them stand at room temperature at least 30 min. before beating.



## PICTORIAL NEWSFRONT



**TUGS TIE UP ITALIAN PORT**—Lying idly in the harbour at Genoa, Italy's largest port, these tugs have been affected by the seamen's strike. Passenger liners have been delayed and thousands of tons of merchandise have become stalemated. The strikers wanted increased pensions.



**ELECTRONIC "BRAIN"**—Ralph R. Shaw looks over a section of the microfilm rapid selector in Washington, D.C. This is an electronic brain machine which can remember data at the rate of 1,200 pages a day. It can also store some 500,000 pages to each 2,000-foot reel of film. It may become invaluable in keeping scientists abreast of present day developments.



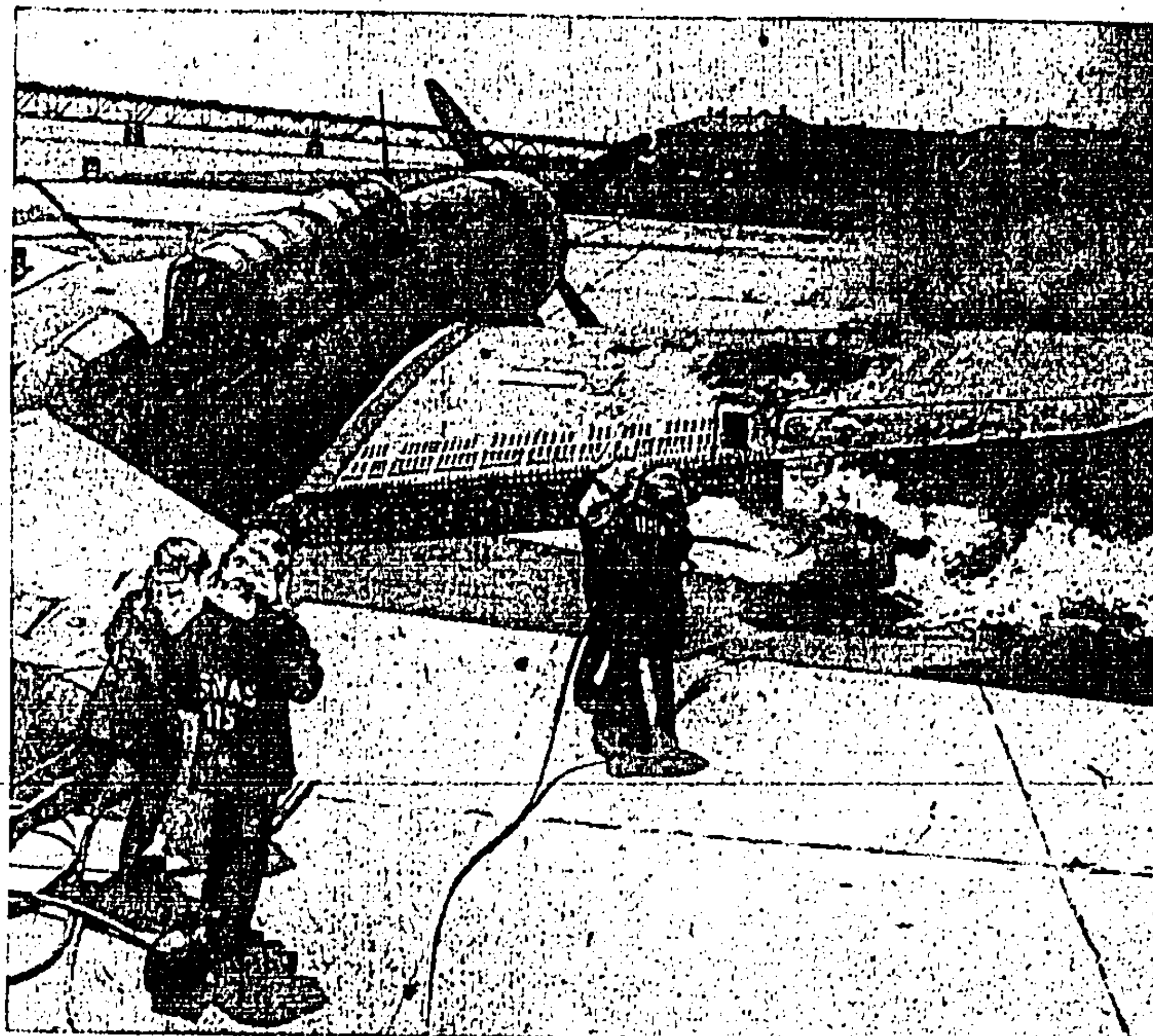
**GOING TO EXTREMES**—When the heat at her movie studio in Hollywood, California, reached 97 degrees, actress Joan Fontaine went to great lengths to combat it. She surrounded herself with huge ice cakes, electric fans and cold drinks.



**WON BY A MULE**—Because he rode a mule to victory in a race at a Press Club outing in Washington, D.C., Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy got a cup from John C. O'Brien, left. The Senator fulfilled a boyhood ambition; he wanted to be a jockey.



**ON GUARD**—A full-dress member of the Welsh Guards stands at attention in front of Clarence House, Princess Elizabeth's home in London, England.



**TEST FIRE-RESISTING GAS TANK**—A new tank for aeroplanes, capable of withstanding direct flame and intense heat up to 2,000 degrees Fahrenheit is tested at Floyd Bennett Field, New York. The left wing tank of an obsolete plane was treated while the other wasn't. A blowtorch was applied to both tanks but the one which had received treatment failed to burn.



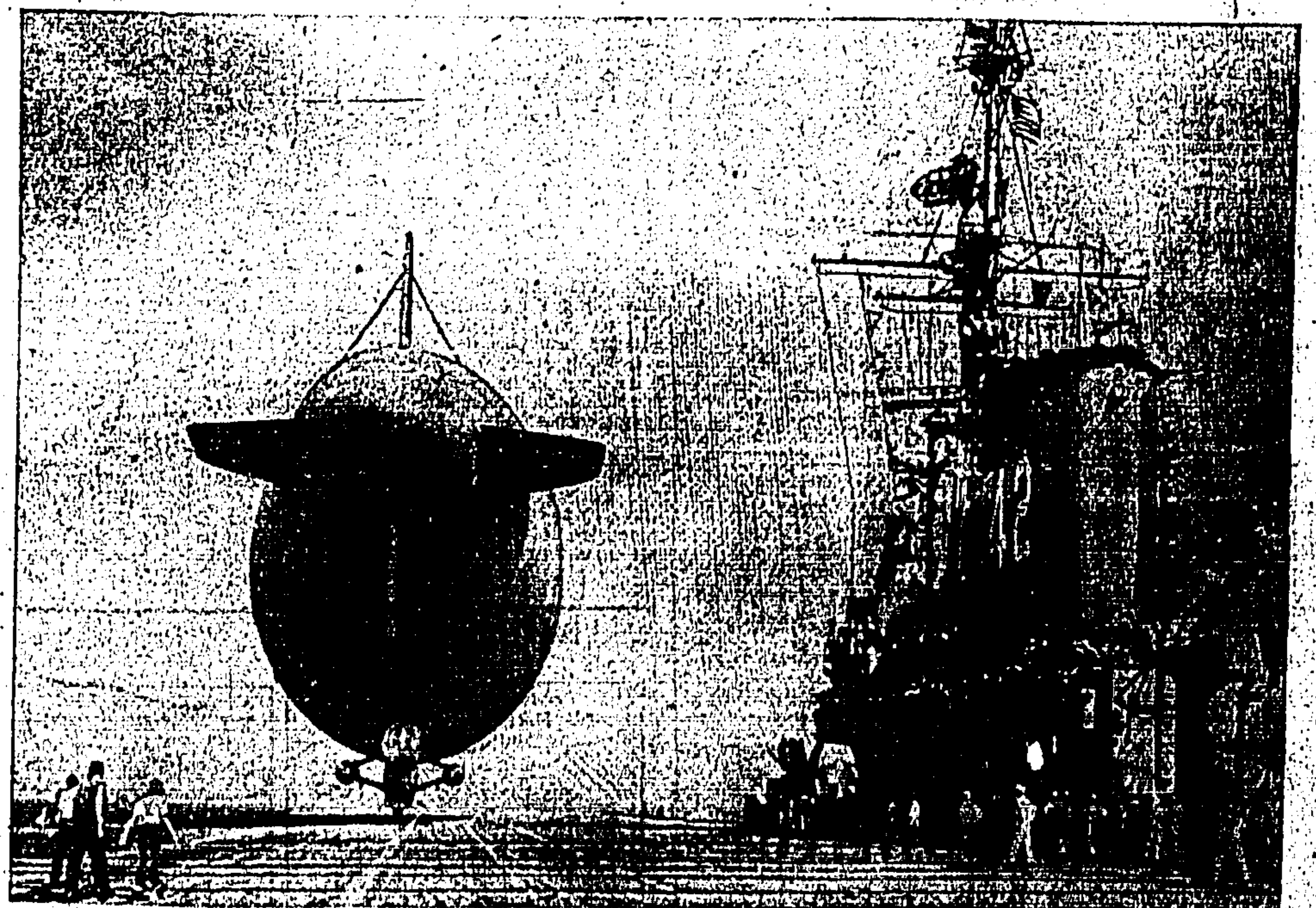
**CURIOUS**—These South African penguins snoop about their surroundings as they arrive in New York aboard a freighter. They are now one of the attractions at the zoo in Washington, D.C., and are undoubtedly just as curious as ever.



**A STITCH IN TIME**—In Chicago, Illinois, they believe in doing things early. Paul Meldell, plant superintendent for a company which makes Christmas displays, trims up the spun glass beard on a gigantic Santa Claus to have it ready in time.



**THE SAFE WAY**—Although they had only a small wading pool to dunk themselves in, these youngsters in New York appear to enjoy it. It may not have been as cool as a lake, but their parents didn't have to keep an eye on them every minute.



**BLIMP TAKES OFF**—This U.S. Navy blimp is taking off from the deck of the Carrier, Franklin D. Roosevelt, during manoeuvres off Norfolk, Virginia. The operation is part of the joint orientation cruise on which U.S. Navy Secretary Matthews was present.



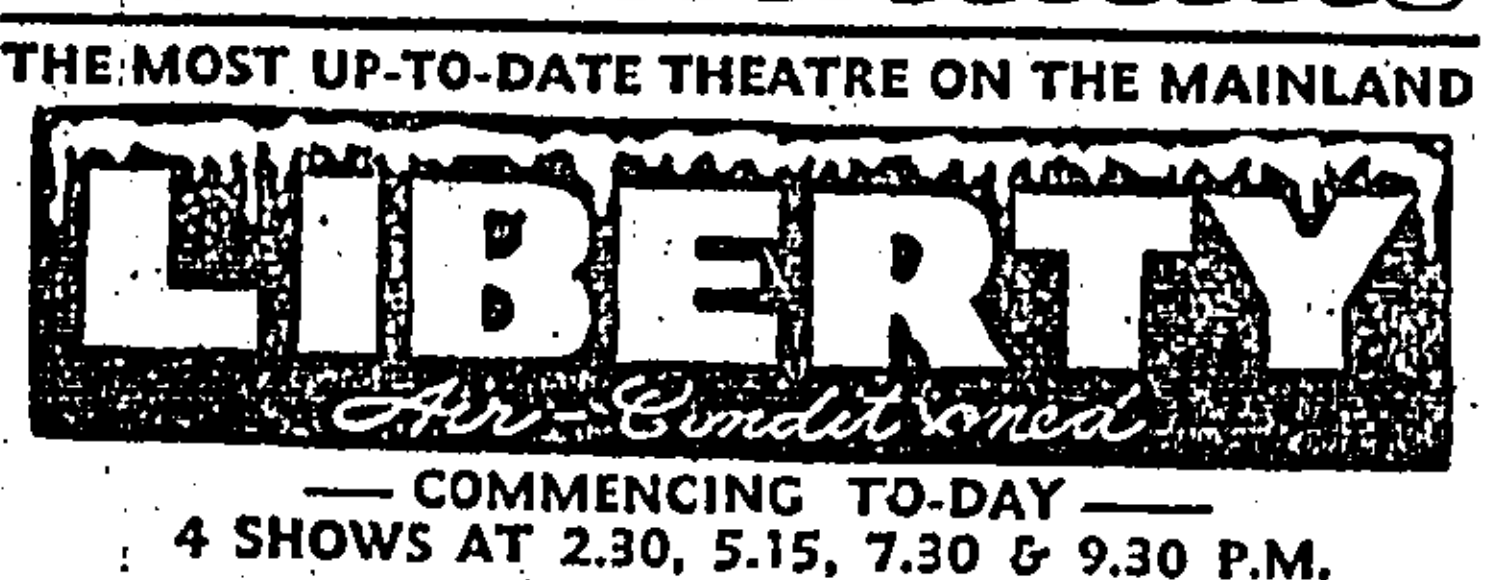
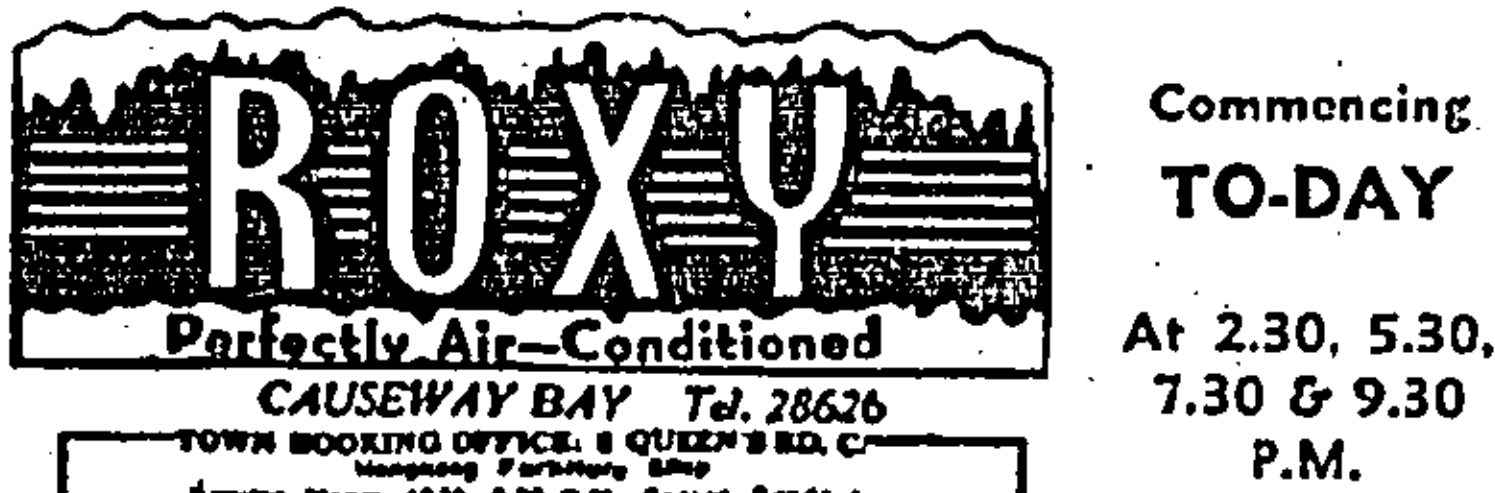
SHOWING TO-DAY **QUEEN'S** At 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30 P.M.

The picture that will add 10 young years to your life!

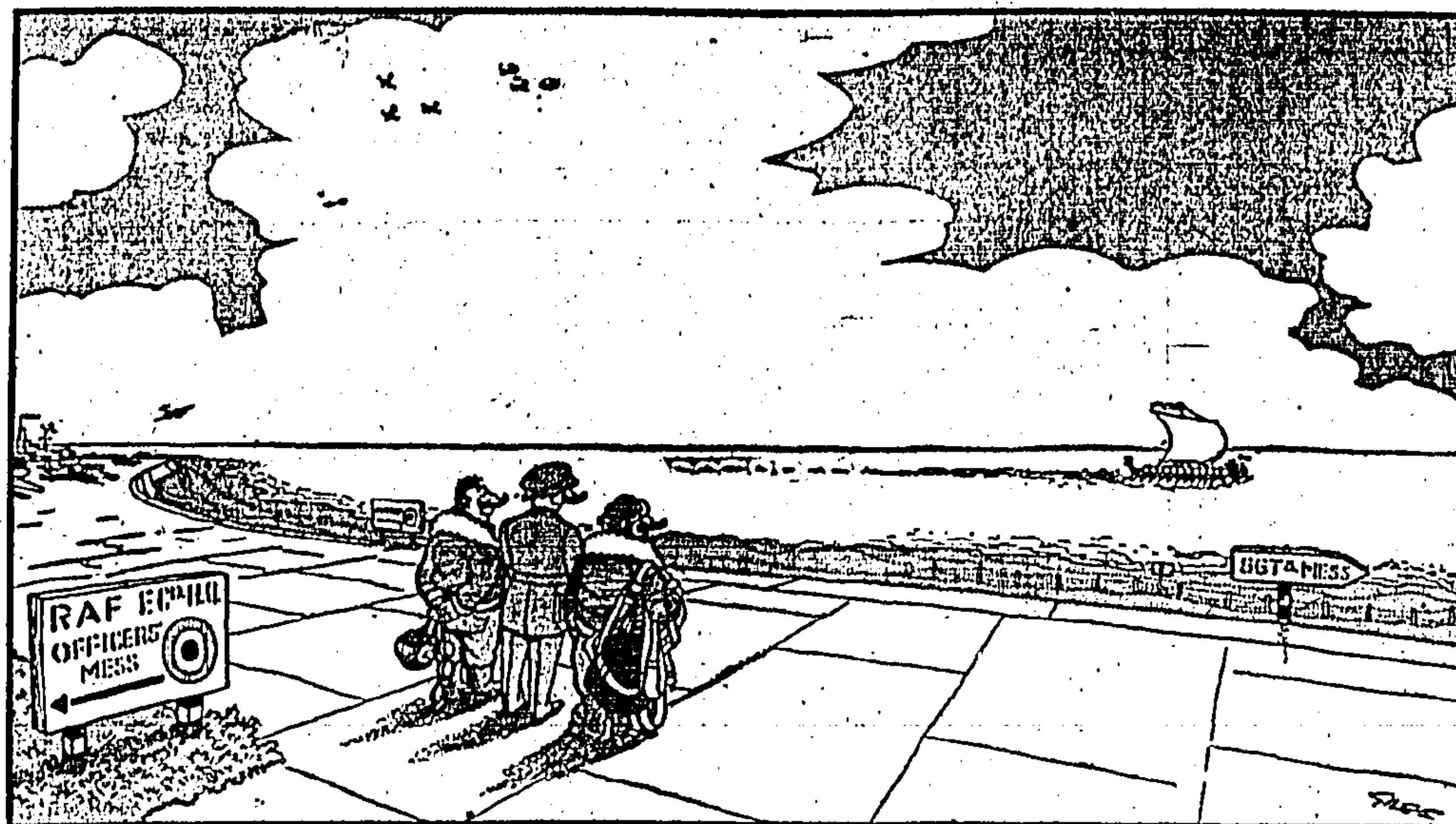


COMING SOON! **"THE UNDERCOVER MAN"** It's a real story! Glenn Ford • Nina Foch

SHOWING TO-DAY **WALKING** At 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30 P.M.



SUNDAY MORNING SHOW AT 12.30 P.M. RKO RADIO presents **TECHNICOLOR CARTOONS** By Walt Disney ALSO BOXING CONTEST JOE LOUIS VS. WILCOX



"Save 'em a lot of embarrassment if we pranged 'em before they reach London Docks."

[A Viking ship is on its way to London to commemorate the Danish invasion of England.]

London Express Service



EX-WREN BARRISTER:

TWENTY-THREE-YEAR-OLD ex-Wren Joan Tremaine Pickering, of Cady, near Liverpool, has been called to the Bar. She gained her LL.B. with honours at Liverpool University not long after her demobilisation.

MIRACLE ESCAPE:

MRS Dorothy Emily Hardwick, of Wickwar, Gloucestershire, miraculously escaped with only minor injuries after her car had been hit by a train on a level crossing, carried 200 yards along the track and hurled 10ft down the embankment. The car was smashed to pieces, the gearbox, complete with lever, landing 100 yards away. Front bogies of the engine were derailed.

LONG HIKE:

SCOTTISH postman Malcolm Macmillan, who has served the villages of Lathgair and Loch Hannyway, on the borders of Lewis and Harris, has retired after 47 years' service. He averaged 42 miles a week and has walked an approximate total of 102,546 miles. As there is no road to either village, he followed a path marked out across the moor with stones, which were not easy to find in winter time.

FOR THE SQUATTERS:

EDINBURGH Corporation is to take over the redundant service camp at Crewe Toll and spend £20,000 on it to provide emergency housing for 33 families. They will not, however, similarly take over Martonhall and Flarminehead camps, which they consider unsuitable for even an emergency scheme.

LEICESTER LOSSES:

TRAMS and buses at Leicester do not pay. They have been losing about £200 a week for some time, and current losses for the financial year just ended total £249,000. To meet deficiencies the reserve fund has been drained to the loss that the last increase in fares to meet running costs did not come into force soon enough.

YORKS TO STAY PUT:

CONSEQUENT upon the repeal of the 1945 local Government Boundary Commission Act, Bradford will not become a "one-tier" county after all; neither will Yorkshire be divided into eight new county areas. It had been recommended that Bradford, Leeds, Sheffield, and North-East Yorkshire should become new county areas, Halifax and Huddersfield to become county boroughs in the West and Wakefield in the south.

## HUMPTY-DUMPTY TITO—If he doesn't jump soon he falls

BELGRADE. STALIN has failed to break Tito's hold on Yugoslavia, but the economic siege has reached crisis point. Now comes help from the West and the chance of a big counter-offensive.

Through the British Embassy in Belgrade, Britain recently offered a five-year trade pact. America is ready with big loans. Will Tito seize his opportunity, and if so on what terms?

The Cominform one year ago dropped a prickly problem into the lap of the Western Powers when it expelled heretic Tito for non-Communist behaviour. And the thorns became longer. But Marshal Tito has declined to fall.

So far he has succeeded in turning his well-dressed back on both East and West. He has avoided selling Yugoslav independence for either roubles or dollars.

Still Popular

INSIDE Yugoslavia he seems as popular as ever. The old-time Communists are the most unhappy. They cannot believe that the Soviet Union can be wrong—and Marshal Tito's Communism right.

But they are few. Only 3,000 of the original 12,000-strong Communist Party survived the war. The rest of the 500,000 in today's party are new recruits.

As long as Yugoslavia can keep alive, the nationalised industries remain nationalised, the collective farms remain collectivised, most of the 500,000 will have little quarrel with Tito.

It is only if the marshal has to start unscrambling some of the Socialist omelette that he is likely to run into serious party trouble.

That is the dilemma for Messrs. Bevin, Acheson, and Schuman. If the West does not help Tito he may fall. What with first Albania, and now Czechoslovakia and Hungary breaking off trade with Tito-land, food prices are running high. Tito has to sell food to the West to buy raw materials he should have got from the East.

If the food shortage got acute and factories had to shut down for lack of materials, there might be trouble, and the Soviet kind of Communist could take over.

Tito's army and Rankovitch's police can take care of any trouble from other quarters.

Calling Tito

BRITAIN and America want Tito to drop a Tito detached from the Soviet Union. The £140 million Anglo-Yugoslav trade treaty is said to be in the bag. America is already

On the spot report from Yugoslavia by PETER BURCHETT

only enterprise not yet taken over by the State.

As for the farmers, ask my friend Stepan Denarich. He is my friend—same—we liked him and drank a brotherhood toast in wine in a village about 30 miles from Belgrade.

Fair Shares

OF the 217 families in Stepan's village, 208 have joined the co-operative farm, which is one of the "most advanced" of the four types of co-operatives. The boundary stones have been pulled up, the fences abolished and the land has been thrown into one big 2,500-acre farm. No one even knows where the boundaries were.

Stepan now works a ten-hour day instead of a 10-hour day on his own 12-acre farm. At the end of the year, when the harvest has been sold and the costs have been deducted, the proceeds are divided out in equal proportions to everybody more than 16 years of age, according to the number of days he has worked.

Last year Stepan got 76c a day in cash for 250 working days, plus 15 lb. of maize, 18 lb. of wheat, and 2 lb. of sugar for each working day, and 40 coupons for clothes and implements.

He also has two acres of land for himself, with a cow, one sow and a litter of sucking pigs, five sheep, and a beehive. There are now a quarter of a million Yugoslav families living on one or another of the four types of co-operative farm, and they are being added to daily. At the time of the Cominform resolution there were fewer than 50,000.

Eastern Star

THE other three types of co-operative are these: Nos. 1 and 2 are to lure in the kulaks—the rich peasants—and are strongly condemned by the Cominform for "preserving vestiges of capitalism."

The peasants are paid rent in the first type and interest in the second type for the first 20 acres of land they bring into the co-operative. What is left over from the proceeds of the harvest, after paying the rent or interest, is divided according to working days.

No. 3 is the most popular. It is the same as Stepan's farm, except that the boundary stones are preserved so that a peasant can pull his land out again if he is dissatisfied. Stepan's land is lost to him for ever.

There is not much doubt that Tito is following the path that Stalin followed, even if this is no longer called Communism by the Cominform.

(London Express Service)

## 'BEST IN WORLD' SAYS FRANCE

from SAM WHITE

PARIS. FRENCH television is technically the most advanced in the world. In terms of licensed set-holders, and the amount of money spent on it, it is the most backward.

With only one transmitting station and no more than 5,000 set-holders, it is the most neglected industry.

But for two years there has been a steady stream of Anglo-American television technicians to admire and learn from the discoveries and advances made here in television experimentation.

The transmitter being used at present at the Eiffel Tower gives a 445-line image. It is being improved to give a 619-line image. This advance is expected to give extra clarity to reproductions—French television is already noted for this quality—and permit the use of larger screens.

But French television is being crippled by lack of funds.

\$100 an hour

The Government subsidy is ludicrously inadequate—£32,000 a year. And some of this is usually "borrowed" by television's big brother the Radio-diffusion Française, France's BBC. The inadequacy of this sum can be judged from the fact that one hour of television programme costs £100 to produce.

Television here employs only 70 people. It will have to shut down altogether for August and part of September in a desperate effort to balance its budget.

It is on the air at present for 21 hours a week, with a range of 60-80 miles. Programmes consist almost entirely of old film shorts. Most ambitious programme items have been the televising of the Christmas Mass in Notre Dame Cathedral and showing of Christian Dior's Paris spring collection.

One notable bar to progress is the high cost of sets: £80 to £120.

These prices represent a 25 per cent drop over the past six months, but there has been no appreciable increase in set-holders.

FOOTNOTE (by Kenneth Bally): At the BIF a British manufacturer demonstrated 625-line television. Observers noticed little improvement on the BBC standard. BBC engineers say that even 1,000-line definition would give nothing like the 100 per cent improvement on 405-line. Higher definitions require wider wavebands, and this would imply a wavelength revolution in Britain. The £100 per hour production cost in Paris is cheap because film is mostly used. An evening's BBC programme costs between £500 and £2,000, and on special occasions up to £4,000. Where French television has 70 staff, there are now over 500 on the Alexandra Palace payroll.

(London Express Service)

## The Men of Destiny met and prayed

TWO prayers used at the meeting at sea of Mr Winston Churchill and President Roosevelt on August 10, 1941, are in a Prayer Book just produced for the Air Training Corps.

The first prayer:—  
"O Lord God, whose compassion fails not, support, we entreat thee, the peoples on whom the terrors of invasion have fallen, and if their liberty be lost to the oppressor let not their spirit and hope be broken, but stayed upon Thy strength to the day of deliverance, through Jesus Christ, our Lord."

The second:—  
"Gladden our hearts, O God, in the day of battle and strengthen our resolve that we fight not in enmity against men, but against the powers of darkness enslaving the souls of men, till all enmity and oppression be done away, and the peoples of the world be set free from fear to serve one another, children of one father, who is above all, and through all, and in all, our God for ever and ever."

(London Express Service)

NANCY

Teeling Off

By Ernie Bushmiller





# No Major Changes Of Policy In Middle East

## VIEWS EXCHANGED AT LONDON CONFERENCE

London, July 28.—The purpose of the conference of British envoys and representatives in the Middle East, which has just ended here, was to "permit of a full and free exchange of information and views," and no major changes in policy were contemplated.

This was set out tonight in a communique issued by the Foreign Office.

It said that the Middle East's position was reviewed "in terms of the world situation."

## India Wants Civil Servants 'Shaken Up'

Geneva, July 28.—India today stressed the "vital importance" of good administration of the proposed \$36,000,000 United Nations plan to aid backward countries.

The Indian delegate, Mr. M. J. Desai, told the 18-nation Economic and Social Council at its session here: "Both in the national and international programmes of economic and social development, the most important limiting factor in the effective execution of these programmes is the quality of the administration."

Mr. Desai was speaking in a debate on international measures for training public administration officials.

He said the only remedy was to pool the experience of the world's public administrators, as we cannot at this stage afford to undertake costly experiments and fail," he said.

He urged that senior civil servants be "shaken out" of their traditional routines and actively interested in the new methods and techniques.

He suggested that only civil servants with over 15 years' service be selected for international seminars.—Reuter.

"This is the quickest way to train competent administrators, as we cannot at this stage afford to undertake costly experiments and fail," he said.

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## Birth Control Controversy In Japan

Opposed By Reds And Catholics

Tokyo, July 28.—Birth control, a subject once morally and legally taboo in Japan, is probably the only decision easily encouraged by General MacArthur which is bitterly opposed by both the Communists and the Catholics.

Ever since Dr. Warren Thompson, a population expert employed in SCAP's Natural Resources Section, told a press conference that birth control was one of the few means by which Japan could make herself self-sufficient in food and natural resources, the subject has been furiously debated in the press, on the radio, and in the home.

The Japanese Government's welfare ministry has predicted that Japan's population, now 80,000,000 will reach 100,000,000 in 1955 and 110,000,000 in 1975. Food production, despite intensive cultivation and land reclamation, will be sufficient to provide for only 63,000,000, according to the Ministry's Population Problems Research Institute.

LAW REPEALED

No birth control policy has been formulated by the government, but laws banning the sale of contraceptives and the dissemination of birth control information have been repealed. On June 24, a maternity protection law made abortion legal.

Suggestions on how to implement a birth control policy have ranged from the sterilization of farm women to the practice of enforced continence. The president of the Japan Medical Association, Dr. Shozo Toda, asserted that if each married couple should have but two children the Japanese population would be reduced to 70,000,000 in 20 years.

Opposing birth control are, firstly, the Catholics, who do so for traditional religious reasons. One of the most outspoken is Father Paolo Marcellino, head of the Japan Chapter of St. Paul Society, who declared that "the government authorities who approve such a thing will bear more guilt than war criminals."

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## STRIKERS IN HONOLULU



Striking stevedores stand by on Honolulu's waterfront, as ILWU leader Henry Schmidt (right) addresses them. The men returned to unloading 10,970 tons of relief cargo from the SS Hawaiian Refiner after their 45-minute dispute with cargo clerks was cleared up. The stevedores have been on strike for about three months, the only cargoes they have been unloading are relief supplies. (AP Picture).

## FEC Agrees To Protect Trade Marks

Washington, July 28.—The Federal Commission today adopted a policy decision protecting trade marks and trade names registered in Japan by Allied nationals and companies.

Informal sources said the Commission, at its regular weekly meeting, approved a resolution providing protection for all trade marks and trade names registered before the war, and also protected the rights of those who had their applications pending.

The second part of the resolution requires Japanese in the future to refrain from making any of their own products "incorrectly."

Meanwhile, Russia and Australia at today's meeting said they would pursue their demands for clarification of the United States labour policy in Japan.

The FEC representatives of the two countries, noting that the Commission is expected to issue a decision on the matter by September, said they wished to serve notice that their failure to discuss the labour question today did not mean that they did not intend to pursue the subject as soon as the Commission meets again.

Russia has been particularly at the United States in the Commission on its labour policy in Japan.

The Russian Ambassador, Mr. A. H. Panuyshkin, repeatedly chided the United States for using police tactics to suppress workers' movements in Japan. His charges have been sternly refuted by the United States delegate on the Commission, General McCoy.

Australia has been more moderate in its criticism of the United States labour policy in Japan.

Princeton, N. J., July 28.—A Gallup poll said today that a spot telegraphic survey has shown that the majority of the American people favour President Truman's plan to send arms to Europe to bolster the North Atlantic Pact.

The Gallup Institute, in a 24-hour check, said the replies were 49 percent in favour of arms aid, 39 percent against, three percent with qualified opinions and 10 percent with no opinion.—United Press.

PARIS MEETING

Washington, July 28.—Informal sources said today that they expected the Italian Chiefs of Staff to meet the United States staff chiefs in Paris. This is expected also to give the Italians a chance to consult Brussels Pact headquarters, in view of the fact that the Italians were reportedly desirous of joining this organization.—United Press.

EXTENSION OF EMERGENCY

Singapore, July 28.—The Singapore Legislative Council today extended the state of emergency in the colony for three months.

Mr. P. A. B. McKerron, the Colonial Secretary, said that the retention of the emergency powers was more essential now than ever, at a time when the Communists were attempting to disrupt economy throughout the world.—Reuter.

Explosion Startles Londoners

London, July 28.—One laboratory worker lost an arm today and another was slightly injured by an explosion resulting from experiments with a grey powder which had been used by burglars to crack a safe.

The explosion occurred in the top floor laboratory at the New Scotland Yard building on the Thames Embankment, startling hundreds of holidaymakers who were waiting for boats for trips up and down the river.—Reuter.

Hindu Wedding In New York

New York, July 28.—This area will have its first Hindu wedding in many years when Miss Urmila Saksena, daughter of the Indian Consul-General in New York, is married to Mr. Ugal Kishore Chowdhury on August 6.

The ceremony will take place at the Consul-General's New Jersey residence. Both the bride and groom are architects.—United Press.

## Australian Plan To Enter The Whaling Industry

Sydney, July 28.—In 1950, Australia plans to enter the whaling industry in a small way for the first time in 50 years.

Although claiming 2,500,000 square miles of the richest Antarctic whaling area, Australia has been importing large quantities of whale oil each year.

The country was once more dependent upon its whaling industry than its famous sheep industry, now the backbone of its economy.

Last year 16 whaling fleets sailed to Australia's Antarctic backyard, where 90 percent of the world's whales are caught. Australia has opposed SCAP-sponsored Japanese whaling fleets entering the Antarctic.

Last year New Zealand, Norway and New Zealand in protesting to the US States Department against a third Japanese fleet entering the Antarctic.

Under an international agreement reached in 1945, the total Antarctic whaling catch is limited to 16,000 a year.

The four nations agreed that the other whaling countries would be capable of catching this without Japan's participation.

"MOTHER" SHIP NEEDED

For the present, both government and private whaling enterprises in Australia will keep to coastal whaling. Real Antarctic whaling cannot begin until the government buys a whaling ship to "mother" the chasers.

The government recently turned down an offer by a British company for a 27,000-ton ship because the price of \$5,400,000 was too high.

A spokesman said there was no immediate prospect of Australia getting a whaling ship. He refused to comment on a newspaper suggestion that Australia get a whaler from Japan.

The Australia Government has pressed its claim for a fair share of the Japanese whaling fleet if the fleet is ever broken up for reparations.

The government plans to set up a whaling station at Shark Bay, north of Perth, in Western Australia, in 1950. (Government experts hope that the West Australian stations will make the country self-supporting in whale oil and also provide a dollar-earning export. Officials expect the government station to catch about 600 whales in the first season.—United Press.

Danger Of Aggression

(Continued on Page 1)

Princeton, N. J., July 28.—A Gallup poll said today that a spot telegraphic survey has shown that the majority of the American people favour President Truman's plan to send arms to Europe to bolster the North Atlantic Pact.

The Gallup Institute, in a 24-hour check, said the replies were 49 percent in favour of arms aid, 39 percent against, three percent with qualified opinions and 10 percent with no opinion.—United Press.

PARIS MEETING

Washington, July 28.—Informal sources said today that they expected the Italian Chiefs of Staff to meet the United States staff chiefs in Paris. This is expected also to give the Italians a chance to consult Brussels Pact headquarters, in view of the fact that the Italians were reportedly desirous of joining this organization.—United Press.

EXTENSION OF EMERGENCY

Singapore, July 28.—The Singapore Legislative Council today extended the state of emergency in the colony for three months.

Mr. P. A. B. McKerron, the Colonial Secretary, said that the retention of the emergency powers was more essential now than ever, at a time when the Communists were attempting to disrupt economy throughout the world.—Reuter.

Explosion Startles Londoners

London, July 28.—One laboratory worker lost an arm today and another was slightly injured by an explosion resulting from experiments with a grey powder which had been used by burglars to crack a safe.

The explosion occurred in the top floor laboratory at the New Scotland Yard building on the Thames Embankment, startling hundreds of holidaymakers who were waiting for boats for trips up and down the river.—Reuter.

Hindu Wedding In New York

New York, July 28.—This area will have its first Hindu wedding in many years when Miss Urmila Saksena, daughter of the Indian Consul-General in New York, is married to Mr. Ugal Kishore Chowdhury on August 6.

The ceremony will take place at the Consul-General's New Jersey residence. Both the bride and groom are architects.—United Press.

New U.S. Supreme Court Judge

Washington, July 28.—President Truman today nominated his Attorney General, General Tom Clark, as a Justice of the Supreme Court to succeed Justice Frank Murphy who died last week.—Reuter.

**BROADWAY Theatre**

THE MOST MODERN CINEMA IN KOWLOON  
NATHAN ROAD & ARGYLE STREET JUNCTION

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— 5 SHOWS ON SUNDAY —  
EXTRA PERFORMANCE AT 12.30 P.M.

FOR YOUR ALL-TIME GOOD TIME

**Walt Disney's MELODY TIME**

COLOR BY TECHNICOLOR!

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THE ANDREWS SISTERS  
FRANCES LANGFORD  
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THE GREATEST STORY OF OUR TIME!

**ROSE OF THE SWAMP**

— BENJAMIN BICKFORD

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**LEE THEATRE - Sunday, July 31st**

**KLM Air Crash Radio Hongkong Report Soon**

Bombay, July 28.—The official report on the causes of the Dutch KLM Constellation aircraft disaster on July 12 near Bombay Airport, in which 45 persons, including 13 American journalists, were killed, will be ready in two weeks' time, Mr. K. M. Raha, India's Deputy Director-General of Civil Aviation, said tonight.

Mr. Raha, who is presiding over the Indian Government's Technical Inquiry Commission into the crash, is leaving for Delhi tomorrow with the other members of the Commission to continue the inquiry at Palam Airport, near Delhi, from which the plane took off for Bombay on the morning of July 12.

The inquiry Commission examined 34 witnesses in Bombay and visited the scene of the crash, with Dutch aviation experts from Amsterdam.—Reuter.

**Too Hot For Work, They Go Home**

New York, July 28.—All city employees, except policemen, firemen and transport workers were sent home at 2 p.m. today on the orders of Mayor William O'Dwyer when the temperature jumped to 96 degrees, five-tenths of a degree short of New York's all-time record for July 28. No relief is in sight.—United Press.

## SIDE GLANCES By Galbraith



"No, ma'am! If this is your first ride, I wouldn't go galloping over hill and dale—the ground is a little hard to the touch this time of the year!"

## WINDSORS FOR SALZBURG

Salzburg, July 28.—The Duke and Duchess of Windsor and members of the Egyptian royal family are expected here soon to attend the Salzburg music festival, city officials said.

They added that because nearly all seats for festival performances have been sold, they are considering adding a number of extra concerts.—Associated Press.

## Oil Workers Paid

Rangoon, July 28.—The Burma Oil Company today announced settlement of 275,000 rupees in pay and allowances to 2,000 Burmese and Indian workers at the Yenangyaung oil fields, 360 miles north-west of here.

Local disturbances forced the company to close down the oil fields early this month.—Reuter.











## OXFORD GROUP NOT EXEMPT FROM TAX

London, July 28.—The Court of Appeal today rejected an application by the Oxford Group (The World Moral Re-armament Movement) to be exempt from tax.

The Oxford Group submitted that it was an incorporated body existing for charitable objects only.

Lord Justice Tucker, examining the Movement's Memorandum of Association, rejected this plea. He said that while the "Oxford Group" itself was a purely religious body, the Memorandum of Association of the Group permitted the company to engage in activities which might be secular or political.

The Group was given permission to take their appeal to the House of Lords.—Reuter.

## Intended No Offence To Lord Beaverbrook

—Chuter Ede

London, July 28.—Conservatives today criticised the Home Secretary, Mr Chuter Ede, for mentioning the name of Canadian-born Lord Beaverbrook during a speech on the deportation of a House of Commons disc.

## Ex-Indian Army Officer Appeals

London, July 28.—Captain Thomas Henderson, formerly of the Indian Army, who was committed to prison by a London magistrate on June 22 to await his return to India in connection with proceedings there, today asked the Appeal Court to order his release on the grounds that seven years had elapsed since the date of the alleged offences in India, and that it was no longer possible for him to defend himself properly in India against the charges made against him.

When he appeared before the Magistrate, Captain Henderson pleaded not guilty to the charges, referring to sums totalling 308,400 rupees, and served his defence.

### HEARING ADJOURNED

Lord Justice Tucker in the Appeal Court today adjourned the hearing to enable additional evidence to be obtained. Mr B. J. M. McKenna, counsel for the High Commissioner of India, said today that Henderson was arrested in May, 1944, and some days later made a confession to a magistrate of the Indian Civil Service, which disclosed a gigantic swindle against the Government of India.

According to the confession, about £80,000 had been obtained "falsely" from the Government of India, and was about £6,000 or £7,000.

In November 1944, Captain Henderson wrote a letter to the authorities withdrawing his confession.

### ROADS IN BURMA

Mr Edward Steel, counsel for Captain Henderson, said that his client served in Burma in 1942 and was concerned with certain contractors who were laying roads and railways for Army purposes. When his commanding officer died, he was called upon to certify certain bills and accounts of the Indian contractors and his arrest followed.

Early in 1947, certain members of the Burma Government gave instructions that proceedings against him should be withdrawn, and early in 1948 he was repatriated to England, where he was demobilised.

Soon after his arrival, he heard that he was wanted by a court at Lahore. He was told that the defence counsel said that if Captain Henderson were guilty—which he did not admit—it would be unjust and oppressive and too severe a punishment to return him to India for trial.—Reuter.

## THE SHOCKING WORD

Plymouth, July 28.—The shocking word used by Eliza Doolittle in Shaw's "Pygmalion" came up in the Plymouth County Court today in an action in which a landlord, Edward John Millett, sought to dispossess the Nixon family.

Commenting on the allegations that the Nixons used the word "bloody" too often as to have become a collective nuisance and an annoyance, the judge said: "The word is sometimes used, but it is not only sometimes used, but always used by the vulgar and uneducated as a forceful adjective for the purpose of emphasis, and if they were debarred from using it their conversation would be seriously impaired."—Reuter.

# Lausanne Conference Takes Promising Turn

## BOTH SIDES EXPRESS GENUINE DESIRE FOR PEACE SETTLEMENT

Lausanne, July 28.—The U.N. Conciliation Commission for Palestine announced today that both Arab and Israeli delegations here have assured the Commission of their desire to reach a just and permanent peace in Palestine.

## French Cabinet Crisis Averted

Paris, July 28.—A threatened French Cabinet crisis seemed averted tonight when it was announced that the Conservative Ministers who had sent in their resignations earlier had been persuaded by the Prime Minister, M. Henri Queuille, to change their minds.

The right wing members of the Cabinet had insisted that the Labour Minister, M. Daniel Mayer, modify his decree granting a holiday bonus to national security workers.

The withdrawal of the Conservative Ministers' resignations was announced after an emergency Cabinet meeting, during which a compromise was discussed by which the holiday bonus should be repaid in small instalments over a series of months.

The Cabinet split developed earlier this week over the action of M. Mayer in granting these bonuses to 50,000 employees of Social Security Administration.

### COMPROMISE

Opponents of the grant feared that similar demands by other workers would upset the government's policy of stabilising prices.

A communique issued after this afternoon's special Cabinet meeting stated that two right wing (Party of Republican Liberty) and two independent Conservative Ministers had handed in their resignations, but that in response to the Premier's appeal they had agreed to remain in the Cabinet on condition that the Government agreed to their demand of a holiday bonus, trying to bring down prices and ensuring the stability of the currency.

The compromise, by which the holiday bonus should be repaid in small instalments over a series of months, was the system applied last year when a holiday bonus was granted to bank employees.

In fact, and up to date, the bank employees have never been asked to carry out this repayment.—Reuter.

## Rationing In Portugal

Lisbon, July 28.—Food rationing in Portugal has been very much improved.

Bread is no longer rationed. Olive oil is still restricted, each person in Lisbon and Oporto receiving half a litre per month. In the country districts the ration varies according to rules made by local authorities.

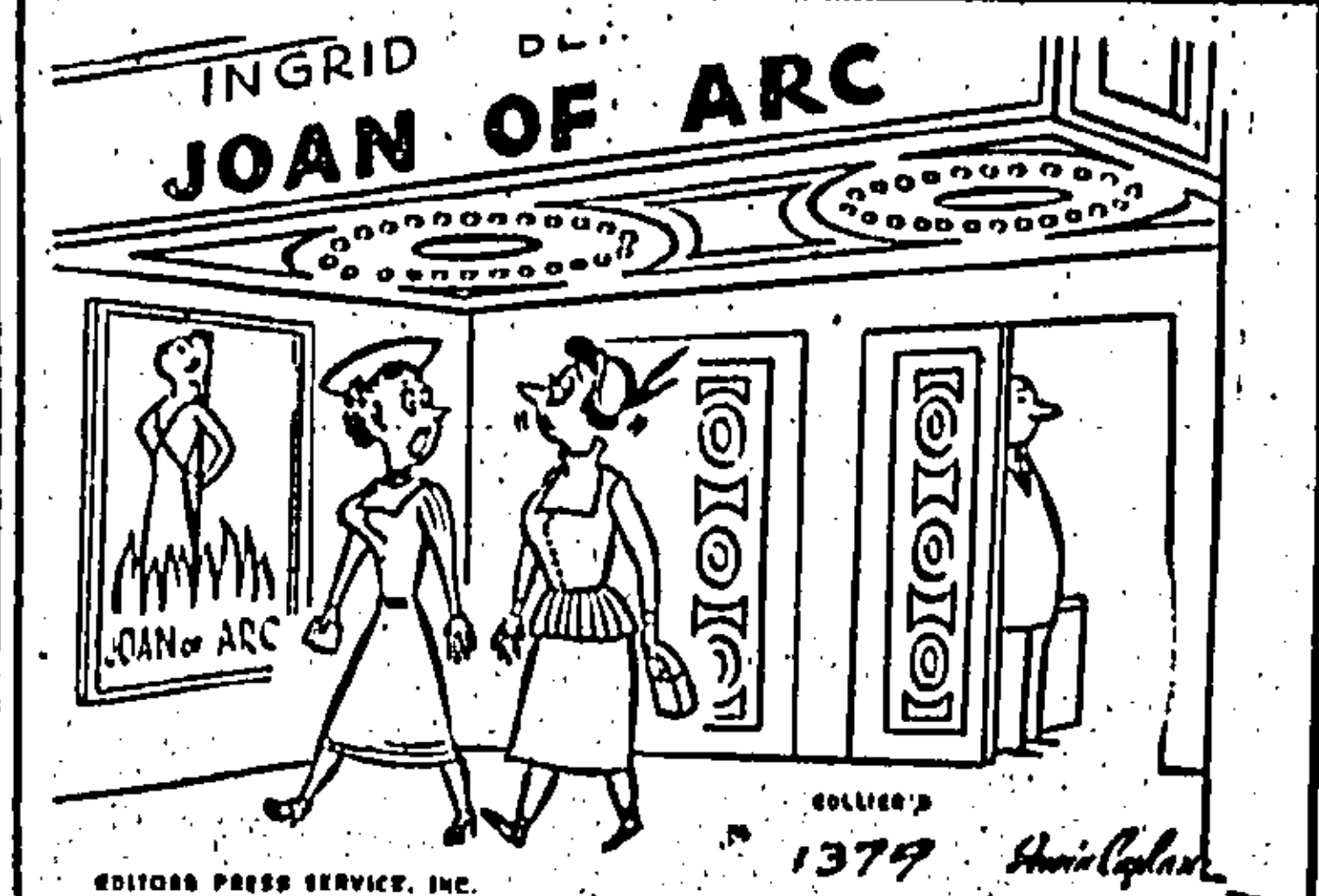
Rice is distributed at the rate of half a kilo per person monthly. However, rice of a superior quality, selling at three escudos per kilo more than the ration, is freely available. Sugar is handled much the same way.

Codfish, which is a staple food in Portugal, is not officially rationed, but deliveries in shops are restricted, and shopkeepers have their system of rationing, and bacon and lard are now selling at 13,800 escudos per kilo and 12,400 escudos, in each case about seven escudos per kilo less than a month ago.—United Press.

## TO DIE FOR TERRORISM

Skopje, Yugoslavia, July 28.—Two men who had been convicted of terrorism were sentenced to death by hanging today by a "people's court" here. They were found guilty of the murder of the chairman of a local "Front Committee" and planning other terrorist acts. Nine others were sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from 10 months to 20 years, on the same charge.

The presiding judge said: "The defendants planned to flee to Albania where they had expected to be received with friendliness."—Reuter.



"That was the strangest ending. I thought sure all along she was going to be rescued."

The assurances from opposing sides in the Palestine peace talks, hopelessly deadlocked a month ago, provided the discussions with a new optimistic atmosphere.

The Commission issued a communique describing the new optimism after meeting both the Arab and Israeli delegations today.

"Upon resumption of the Lausanne exchanges of views, the Commission has considered it useful to define more precisely the objectives of these exchanges."

"The Arab delegations and the delegation of Israel have given express assurances regarding their intention to co-operate in the establishment of a just and permanent peace in Palestine."

**TWO PROBLEMS**

A spokesman for the Commission said that it was not to be expected that a peace treaty would be signed in Lausanne.

However, he said if a solution can be found here for the two major problems—Arab refugees and frontier delineation—The Commission he said, is approaching its task with a new feeling of optimism. It is understood that neither side has yet shown the Commission any fundamental change in its previous position since the Commission reconvened 10 days ago after a recess.

Paul A. Porter, the New U. S. member of the Commission, arrived in Lausanne only five days ago to take the place vacated by Mark Ethridge, editor of the Louisville Courier Journal.

The acceptance by the Arabs on Wednesday of a proposal for working out the reunion of separated Arab families in Palestine was regarded as one sign of the new trend.

**RETURNING REFUGEES**

The Israeli Government has said that it would agree to the return of wives and children of Arab heads of families in Israel. Under the present agreement, each side will name representatives to meet at various border points and sort out returning refugees.

When viewed in the light of the situation before the recess, today's communique indicated a distinct step forward. At that time there was considerable doubt as to whether the Commission's long deliberation here would continue.

The fact that the Commission was able to obtain the approval of both sides to the communique was in itself a large advance.

Rueben Shiloah, new head of the Israeli delegation and special adviser to the Israeli Ministry of Foreign Affairs, received the press following the issuing of the communique.

He said it was premature for him to make a formal statement, since he had not yet met the Commission at a formal meeting.

**NEW PHASE**

"We have come here after the recess, which was used for serious consultation and review,"

**Streamlining U.S. Defence**

Washington, July 28.—The Senate today unanimously approved and sent to the House of Representatives compromise legislation strengthening the powers of the Defence Secretary, Mr Louis Johnson, to unify the Army, Navy and Air Force in a single United States Department of Defence.

Senate action followed by a few hours that of the House Committee on Armed Services, which approved the compromise. The chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, Senator Millard Tydings, said the compromise was the best that could be obtained now, but assured the Senate the compromise measure would not permit abolition of the Marine Corps.

The bill contains safeguards against possible "military dictatorship" but makes the Defence Secretary solely responsible for the "direction, authority" and military establishment. It also reforms and streamlines the defence budgeting and accounting systems and creates the position of Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. It also provides for the appointment of three assistant Secretaries of Defence.

Dr. J. M. Kumarappa, Director of the Tata Institute of Social Sciences in Bombay, is one of the criminologists selected by the United Nations Secretary General, Mr Trygve Lie, to advise the United Nations on crime prevention programmes.

Dr. Kumarappa and six other experts in criminology will meet at Lake Success on August 1 for a one-week session. A General Assembly resolution which stated that the United Nations "should assume leadership" in promoting crime prevention programmes provides the basis for this meeting. The group will include a Russian expert, who is as yet unnamed.—Reuter.

he said, "and we have instructions to make every possible effort to reach a settlement."

Shiloah said: "There are signs that we are entering on a more practical phase of this conference" and he expressed the hope that "a little more progress" might be made. He said he came with detailed instructions on all issues under discussion here, but that "the solution of the refugee problem itself does not accomplish the purpose of this conference."

No comment was available immediately from Arab representatives here. The Arab delegations are meeting the Commission on Friday.—Associated Press.

## Paris Fashion World Upset By Strike

Paris, July 28.—Exasperated French fashion designers today voted to ask the Government to help settle the strike of 12,000 seamstresses, which threatens to delay openings of the new autumn fashion shows.

Representatives of the French Fashion Employers' Association voted at a meeting to ask government labour experts to step in and mediate in the walk-out before the scheduled opening date, August 1.

The Employers' Association, comprising all the famous names of French fashion, from Schiaparelli to Christian Dior, hoped a compromise could be reached if the government were willing to lower present taxes on the industry.

The Paris seamstresses or midwives—pretty girls who do the stitching on new creations that set the world's fashion standards—put down their needles yesterday to strike for wage boosts starting as low as five cents (US) an hour.

Today the fashion world is in a frenzy. Designers—a temperamental lot in the calmest times—fretted as work in their plush salons came to a virtual standstill at what is normally the busiest time of the year.—United Press.

## Manpower Director

Tokyo, July 28.—Chester W. Hepler, General MacArthur's Labour Division chief, will resign about September 15 to head the new Manpower Section of the International Labour Organisation.

Mr Hepler told the United Press that he would have liked to continue in his present capacity "until the job was done" but the ILO job could not wait.

General MacArthur's labour chief has been head of the Economic and Scientific Section, Labour Division, since August 1, 1948. Previous to that date he was head of the Division's Manpower Branch.

Mr Hepler said the ILO's Manpower Section was linked to President Truman's famed four-point programme for aid to underdeveloped areas.

"The Manpower Section," Mr Hepler said, "will give technical assistance and advice to such underdeveloped areas and nations. I don't know whether my work will deal with Japan, but I hope so. There is fertile field for such work here,"—United Press.

## Crime Prevention Conference

Lake Success, July 28.—Dr. J. M. Kumarappa, Director of the Tata Institute of Social Sciences in Bombay, is one of the criminologists selected by the United Nations Secretary General, Mr Trygve Lie, to advise the United Nations on crime prevention programmes.

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## POCKET CARTOON



## COMMONS URGES PRESS COUNCIL

London, July 28.—The House of Commons tonight backed the Government in urging the British Press voluntarily to set up a General Press Council to safeguard professional standards as recommended by a Royal Commission.

A Government motion asking the House to welcome all possible action by the Press to give effect to the Commission's conclusions and recommendations was approved without a vote.

The Council, a fifth of whose members would be laymen, would be appointed to safeguard the freedom of the Press, maintain and improve its standards and foster integrity and responsibility towards the general public.

The Deputy Prime Minister, Mr Herbert Morrison, said it was "far better for the Press to do this piece of work itself in the manner suggested."

If not the Government and Parliament would have to consider the situation. But it would be better that Parliament and Government should not have to take any steps in the matter at all.—Reuter.

## PRESS PHOTOGRAPHS

Copies of photographs taken by the South China Morning Post and Hong Kong Telegraph Staff Photographers are on view in the Morning Post Building.

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